

# LABOR CLARION

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## Notable Convention of A. F. of L. Drawing to a Close

Entering its second week, the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor last Monday began the task of formal consideration of the numerous subjects which have been presented to it by both its officials and delegates. Committee meetings, various conferences and addresses of invited guests, and routine, but necessary, action on various questions occupied much of the time last week, which was also shortened due to the holiday.

### Will Continue to Seek Peace

The subject of "labor peace," which occupied considerable of the news features of last week's sessions of the convention, following President Roosevelt's appeal and the A. F. of L.'s expressed desire to continue negotiations looking to that end, were more or less in the background this week, as the C.I.O. convention had adjourned without taking any definite action which would give cause for optimism. It was reported from New Orleans, however, that the A. F. of L. officials, immediately on adjournment of the convention, would explore any roads which might seem to lead to harmony in the general labor movement, and that such efforts would be continued.

The official minutes of only the first three days of the A. F. of L. convention, together with the executive council's report, had been received in San Francisco up to Wednesday. From these minutes and the daily newspaper reports the following summary was taken:

### Proposals Before the Convention

There were some 180 resolutions presented for consideration by the convention. The titles of some of the more important of these, the number of the resolution immediately following in parentheses, were: Proposing national council of office workers' unions (1); proposing creation of commission to study plan to end jurisdictional disputes (6); proposing legislation to prohibit retaliatory tax policies between states (5); commission to study industrial mobilization plan to safeguard labor's interest in defense program (11); indorsing St. Lawrence seaway project (13); transfer of W.P.A. sewer projects to private companies (15); appointment of committee to investigate union discrimination against negro workers (17); urging support of England in war (25); protesting inclusion of operating engineers in federal unions (27); requesting observance of jurisdictional right of internationals by A. F. of L. organizers (35); withdrawal of jurisdiction of laundry workers over cleaning and dye house employees (49); requesting co-operation in having B'nai B'rith magazine printed under union conditions (58); condemning Montgomery Ward distribution of unfair products (59); to restrict government employees on leave taking employment in competition with unemployed (61).

### Would Penalize Labor Law Violators

Opposing giving government contracts to firms violating labor laws (64); general legislation program for government employees (78); calling for legislation to prohibit requirement of physical examination of applicants for employment (96); legislation to apply 6-hour day and 30-hour week to rearmament program (110); legislation to prohibit "merit rating" under unemployment insurance

laws (112); legislation to provide nation-wide program for public health (125); formation of national council of cannery workers' unions (130); condemning government controlled hiring halls for seamen (135); enforcement of Fair Labor Standards act in garment industry in southern California (141); regulating licensed deck officers on ocean and coastwise vessels (144); legislation to check W.P.A. encroachment on construction industry (149); approving policy of federal committee on apprentice training (161); proposing products of Remington Rand be placed on unfair list (165); for study of consumer co-operatives (170); protesting medical examinations for workers on defense construction (176).

Other resolutions related to various problems concerning national defense; enlargement of social security coverage in some instances, and its restriction in others (the latter pertaining to governmental employees already provided for); various jurisdictional controversies; and a number of proposals in relation to the interests of postal employees and other governmental workers.

### British Labor Leader Speaks

Sir Walter Citrine, executive secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, addressed the convention Monday. In urging that production of war necessities be maintained at a high level in the United States he declared that American labor "can conquer the Nazis without firing a shot." He was further quoted as follows:

"I'm not going to be a humbug with you. I'm going to tell you what no statesman has said. The Nazi bombing is having an effect on our production. Our output cannot be maintained at the rate it was maintained prior to the bombing attacks."

Other declarations made by this well known member of the British labor movement were, in

## Supreme Court Annuls Picketing Injunction

In an unanimous opinion the United States Supreme Court ruled that federal courts do not have authority to enjoin picketing in labor disputes even if violations of anti-trust laws are alleged.

Justice Black, speaking for the court, said that when Congress passed the Norris-La Guardia act banning anti-picketing injunctions by federal judges it did so to "drastically curtail" injunctive powers of federal courts and with the "clear intention" of straightening out "misinterpretations" of the Sherman Anti-Trust act.

The Supreme Court's decision reversed a ruling of a Circuit Court which held that the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union should be enjoined from picketing a Chicago dairy firm.

Justice Black held that the controversy clearly involved a labor dispute within the meaning of the Norris-La Guardia act, despite the company's claim that the union was violating the Sherman act by seeking to maintain high prices.

"For us to hold, in the face of this legislation," he said, "that the federal courts have jurisdiction to grant injunctions in cases growing out of labor disputes, merely because alleged violations of the Sherman act are involved, would run counter to the plain mandate of the act and would reverse the declared purpose of Congress. . . ."

substance, as follows: That 15,000 persons have been killed and 30,000 injured in England by Nazi bombing; there has been a 23 per cent increase in the cost of living and a 12 per cent increase in wages; English labor has won up certain hard-won rights, including the right to strike, but this had been done with the understanding such rights later would be restored, and that other sections of society would be called upon to make equal sacrifice. He asserted that labor had representation in the present British government and that it had the strength to resist abuse of the powers which had been granted in the emergency. Labor had secured the passage of a 100 per cent excess profits tax and that instrument is being used to effect an extensive redistribution of wealth, he stated, adding that out of each \$5 of income of the wealthiest people of England \$4.37 is taken in taxation. The nature of this taxation and the method of collection, if explained by the speaker, were not given in press reports of his address.

### Remark by Green Misinterpreted

Following the address made by Sir Walter Citrine appealing to American workers to co-operate in forwarding the government's defense program, President William Green, at a press conference, was asked to what extent labor was prepared to go to prevent stoppage of work on defense projects. He was reported to have stated "there must be no interruptions in production for any reason." This phrase was interpreted by some as "hinting" or "implying" that he favored abandonment of the right to strike during the emergency of defense production, and was so broadcast in press dispatches. Green immediately protested against any such interpretation being placed on his remarks, declaring: "I meant no such thing. I was referring to the need of setting up tribunals or other machinery to safeguard against the necessity for strikes."

### Convention Resolution on "Racketeering"

News dispatches of Tuesday announced that the convention adopted a resolution condemning racketeering in labor unions, and authorized the executive council to act should unions evade their responsibilities, and further stated that the resolution, adopted without a protesting vote, did not indicate what action the council might take. The complete resolution was not given but the news summary stated that international unions were advised therein to adopt legislation for adequate disciplinary action against officers "who have been found guilty of betraying the trust reposed in them," and the following paragraph was quoted from the resolution as finally concurred in:

"That whenever the executive council has valid reason to believe that a trade union official is guilty of such offense and the national or international union in question seemingly evades its responsibility, the executive council shall be authorized to apply all of its influence to secure such action as will correct the situation."

This subject was said to be the one most likely to provoke controversy in the convention, but as above stated was adopted without protest, and presumably as a compromise to the proposal submitted by Delegate Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and also as in keeping with the

(Continued on Page Three)



## Support Lacking to "Trial Balloons" on Lengthening Work Week

Alfred P. Sloan's recent suggestion that the six-day week should supplant the five-day week in American industry as soon as "the slack of unemployment has been taken up" scarcely caused the raising of an eyebrow in Washington. Such is the opinion expressed by Bruce Catton, Washington correspondent of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, in an article published this week, and which continues as follows:

### Fleming Speaks

And though the General Motors chairman was advancing his idea as a measure to speed up defense production, Colonel Philip B. Fleming, head of the government wage-hour division, declares flatly that neither the National Defense Commission nor the American business man has given any indication that the 40-hour week is slowing up the defense program.

### Not a Defense Handicap

"I'm a soldier and I'm primarily interested in national defense," says Colonel Fleming. "If I saw any reason to suspect that this law was a handicap to our defense efforts I'd be the first one to go to Congress and ask for a change. But I don't."

Last July Colonel Fleming wrote President Roosevelt that he wanted to be informed at once if the 40-hour week was slowing up defense. The President gave the letter wide publicity, but only one complaint has come in—from a small concern which complained that it couldn't get enough machine tool men.

Far more important than lengthening the work week, the Colonel thinks, is training the unskilled unemployed for skilled jobs. He points out that the wage-hour law is amply flexible to make this easy.

### Many Are Still Jobless

"We can step in on a plant expansion basis and give employers certificates for hiring apprentices and learners at less than the minimum wage, if necessary, at any time that it's advisable," he says.

"We have a long way to go before we even absorb the backlog of unemployed skilled workers, to say nothing of the unskilled.

"Aside from that consideration, there's a question whether an increase in the work week increases productivity anyway. Just what the optimum is in any specific field I confess that I don't know. Industry generally has gone to the 40-hour week because it's the most productive.

"In defense industries that are on a production line basis, where a man performs a routine opera-

tion over and over, I should say that even 40 hours is probably too long."

In general, Colonel Fleming believes the wage-hour law is coming to be accepted as a permanent feature of the American industrial landscape.

"I think in the last year or so we've developed a consciousness among both employers and labor that the law is being enforced," he states. "Because that is true, business is helping to enforce the law. We've had a lot of help from trade associations. Many of them are going right to bat, reprinting our publications and sending them out to their members to help them comply with the law."

### TEAMSTERS GET RAISE

Announcement was made last week that Teamsters No. 315, have signed a contract with the Martinez Lumber Dealers' Association, covering warehousemen and lumber drivers, which gave both classifications 50 cents per day wage increase. Under this contract, teamsters will receive a minimum of \$7.50 per day and warehousemen \$6 per day. It also provides for the payment of overtime and for the maintenance of union conditions, as well as for the closed shop.

### James Gallagher Injured

James B. Gallagher, one of the best known members of the San Francisco labor movement, was the victim of a hit-run driver last Monday evening.

While crossing the street in a pedestrian lane, accompanied by a friend, he was knocked to the pavement by an auto allegedly driven by Alexander D. Heffel, of 61 Wabash Terrace, a bakery proprietor, and who faces charges of driving while drunk and hit-run driving. A witness to the accident followed the auto three blocks and secured the license number, which he gave to Sergeant Morrison, who arrested Heffel at his home, declaring that he found him drunk.

The victim, who is over 70 years of age, was first taken to the Emergency hospital, and later to St. Joseph's hospital, it being disclosed that he was critically injured, having suffered a fractured thigh.

Mr. Gallagher had been retired from his position as painter in the employ of the municipality for about a year. He served several terms as president of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council, and in addition to being at present a delegate to that body, representing Painters No. 17, he was serving in like capacity in the San Francisco Labor Council. His numerous friends are extending sincere wishes for his earliest possible recovery.

## Washington Daily Paper Admits Error in Story

A one-day "sensation" in the news headlines exploded last week when the Washington (D. C.) "Star" announced that one of its reporters made an incorrect statement when he wrote, on the previous day, that non-skilled applicants could obtain carpenters' jobs at Fort Meade, Md., without testifying to experience.

The reporter, Robert Bruskin, in his story, had stated that he obtained a job with the company doing construction work at the army post. He said that apparently the sole requirements were a tool kit and a union card, and that the latter was obtainable by agreeing to pay a union initiation fee. The "Star" the next day printed the following:

"After further investigation of Mr. Bruskin's story, the 'Star' finds that his statement that non-skilled applicants can obtain jobs without testifying to experience is incorrect. The card obtained by Bruskin is merely a temporary union permit to work, to be replaced by a regular carpenter's union card when he had paid the initiation fee of \$55. To obtain it he signed a statement of four years' experience as a carpenter.

"In actual practice, it was explained by union representatives, an agreement between the union, construction contractor and the Quartermaster Corps, has been reached, under which all applicants who appear to fill the qualifications are issued temporary permits and put to work for three days without collection of any union fees. If, at the end of a week, they still are at work, the union accepts this as evidence that they are carpenters suitable to the contractors and collects the first installment of the initiation fee, \$23.50. They become permanent members of the union when the remainder of the \$55 is paid in weekly installments.

"The 'Star' regrets the false impression created by Bruskin's story."

Henry W. Blumenberg, general representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, had declared that Bruskin had signed a questionnaire which stated that he had had four years' experience.

Officials of the Consolidated Engineering Company of Baltimore, which is doing the construction, said that a serious shortage of skilled labor undoubtedly had enabled some unskilled men to obtain jobs calling for skill, but they added that there was little chance of such men remaining at work longer than the three-day probationary period.

The reporter's story was telegraphed to other daily newspapers and printed in some cities. San Francisco papers which used the article carried the correction the following day.

### Window Cleaners' Contract

San Francisco window cleaners who decline to work on "defective windows or where inadequate window cleaning equipment is provided" will not be penalized by employers for such refusal, according to the terms of a new contract signed last week between Window Cleaners' Union No. 44 and employers.

Additional gains in the new agreement, according to E. Waddell, business agent of the union, include: A wage boost from \$8.70 to \$9 per day for scaffold work, pay for five holidays, overtime, and a clause protecting the seniority of window cleaners who are called to military service.

Waddell termed the contract one of the best signed by any window cleaners' union in the United States.

### PREFERABLE

"The poets of today certainly put plenty of fire into their verses." "The trouble is that some of them don't put their verses into the fire."

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## Notable Convention is Drawing to a Close

(Continued from Page One)

autonomous rights of affiliated unions with the A. F. of L. Addressing the delegates, President William Green said: "I commend the committee report. We know we are a publicly functioning body that must rely on a healthy public opinion to survive."

### Dubinsky Resolution

The original resolution, No. 32, offered by David Dubinsky and his co-delegates on the subject of "racketeering," which proposal has received considerable publicity, provided in its "Resolve" as follows:

"1. That the A. F. of L., through its executive council, or any agency authorized by it, have summary power to order the removal by any national or international union affiliated with it or federal local chartered by it, of any officer or officers convicted of any offense involving moral turpitude or conviction of using their official positions in their unions for personal gain, in all cases where such national or international unions or federal locals have failed to do so; (2) That all constitutions of national and international unions affiliated with it and of federal locals chartered by it, contain appropriate provisions for adequate disciplinary action against such of their officers as may be charged with the above acts; (3) That whenever any union fails to institute proceedings in accordance with its constitution against any officers charged with the above acts, the A. F. of L. shall use its moral force to compel the filing of charges and the holding of a hearing upon the same."

The complete report of the A. F. of L. executive council on the subject of "racketeering" will be found on another page of this issue.

### Secretary's Report

Secretary-Treasurer Meany's financial report showed a balance of \$716,151.82, of which \$627,488.86 is in the defense fund and \$88,662 in the general fund. Expense for the year included \$953,481.38 for organizing, of which \$401,776.73 was in service to directly affiliated trade and federal labor unions and the balance of \$551,704.65 was incurred in the formation and assistance to newly formed locals of international unions and on behalf of state federations and city central bodies.

During the year 327 charters were issued, as follows: Internationals, 2; central labor unions, 23; local trade unions, 229; federal labor unions, 73. There were 1450 local trade and federal labor unions, with an average membership of 185,707. The Federation has 1822 volunteer organizers, and 141 paid organizers in addition to the officials of the 816 city central bodies available on call. Total membership of the Federation's affiliated unions was 4,247,443, the highest in its history.

### Californians in Attendance

Among names of California union members noted as appearing in the report of the committee on credentials were the following: Edward L. Nolan, representing the International Bricklayers; W. G. Desepte, International Retail Clerks; Jennie Matyas, International Ladies' Garment Workers; Hugo Ernst, International Culinary Workers; Milton S. Maxwell, Amalgamated Butcher Workmen; Henry Bossi, International Molders; Harry Lundberg, International Seafarers; James H. Quinn, California State Federation of Labor; John

A. O'Connell, San Francisco Labor Council; J. W. Buzzell, Los Angeles Labor Council; William G. Kenyon, Salinas Central Labor Union; H. C. Sutherland, Santa Cruz Central Labor Union; Al Mason, Santa Monica Central Labor Council; J. A. Edwards, Vallejo Central Labor Council; James Waugh, Cannery Workers, San Pedro; Hal Angus, Cannery Workers, Southern Alameda County; C. J. Haggerty, Foremen and Superintendents of Public Works, Los Angeles; Lawrence T. Bregante, Packers and Preserve Workers, San Francisco; William Hood, Soap and Edible Oil Workers, Long Beach; Elma A. Goodwin, Stenographers and Bookkeepers, Los Angeles.

Californians named to convention committees included: W. G. Desepte, chairman credentials committee; J. W. Buzzell, organization; M. S. Maxwell, labels; Harry Lundberg, education; Edward L. Nolan, building trades; Jennie Matyas, rules and order of business.

### Convention Notes

The first report of the credentials committee gave 523 delegates, representing 91 international and national unions, 3 departments, 36 state federations, 119 central bodies, 75 local and federal unions, and 1 fraternal delegate. Other credentials were received on succeeding days of the convention.

Some forty subjects were comprised in the annual report made by the executive council to the convention, included in which were developments, and, in some instances, recommendations, in relation to employment, hours and wages, the wage-hour administration, national labor relations act, social security, the Works Project Administration, housing for workers, administration of labor laws, labor and the anti-trust drive, proposed change in per capita tax and the Federation constitution, the C.I.O. attitude toward peace negotiations, the printing trades' and lithographers' controversy, the status of the Typographical Union, the labor press, the European war, national defense, German boycott, Japanese-Chinese war, legal activities, and workers' education bureau.

### Secretary Perkins Invited

U. S. Secretary of Labor Frances E. Perkin was invited to address the convention, for the first time in the last three years. Her name had not appeared on the original list of guest speakers. She spoke on Tuesday of this week.

An Associated Press dispatch this week stated that Joseph Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association had threatened a Pacific coast strike if the Waterfront Employers' Association should sign an agreement with the C.I.O. International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union. Ryan's announcement was made, according to the dispatch, on the floor of the A. F. of L. convention, and he further stated that the ports affected would be Tacoma and smaller adjacent cities and that sympathetic strikes would be called in north Atlantic and Gulf ports. In relation to the above-mentioned dispatch, Harry

## Fiftieth Anniversary Of Culinary Workers

Edward Flore, president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America announces that the thirtieth general convention of the organization—the Golden Jubilee convention—will be held beginning Monday, April 21, 1941, in Cincinnati instead of Toledo.

President Flore said that the general executive board found it necessary, because suitable hotel accommodations could not be found in Toledo, to move the convention to another city and that after careful thought the board decided that the most logical city would be the city in which the international headquarters are located, Cincinnati.

The convention will be held in the Netherland Plaza Hotel. Convention headquarters will be in the union's general headquarters, permitting the delegates to choose their hotel accommodations from any of the Cincinnati hotels.

Lundberg of the International Seafarers' Union, who is in San Francisco, was thus quoted: "Ryan doesn't speak for the sailors. Let the longshoremen fight it out themselves and not try to tell the sailors what to do. If it's a legitimate beef, we'll back it up, but we're not taking orders from any longshoremen."

The convention voted to increase the salary of President Green to \$20,000, and that of Secretary Meany to \$18,000.

Secretary of Labor Perkins declared, in New Orleans, "I really do not know" of any sacrifices workers might be called upon to make under the defense program. She further stated, in an interview: "Some workers, of course, where there is a shortage, may be called upon to work overtime." Such extra work, however, she said, would be compensated with overtime pay.

Cities seeking to entertain the 1941 convention included San Francisco, Providence, Toronto, Seattle, Mobile and Atlantic City.

It was anticipated the convention would adjourn today (Friday).

### PICKET LINE ESTABLISHED

A picket line was placed last week at the plant of the Faix Manufacturing Company, 1356 Harrison street. The matter is further reported upon by the secretary of Blacksmiths No. 168 in his letter in this issue.

### DEMOCRACY SEEN CHALLENGED

Solicitor General Francis Biddle recently warned that democracy, even in the United States, is a "challenged faith." He said national unity consisted of two essentials, the achievement of common aspirations and a single purpose, and the preservation at the same time of the field of free criticism under which American institutions operate.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1940

## Spending Christmas Money

Now comes the time when workers and their families begin in earnest to think of and to actually begin Christmas shopping. Some methodical and far-sighted individuals may be able to announce that this "worry" has already passed on their calendar. But for the great majority of toilers it can safely be said that their earnings will keep the wheels of retail business turning in the coming three weeks. For many it might be stated they are among the procrastinators, and merely refuse to "Shop Early." For thousands, however, the necessity of awaiting the arrival of the next four pay days is the compelling reason.

To union members, in particular, and to the friends of union labor in the ranks of the latter mentioned classes there is yet time to make an appeal for their practical support to the cause of unionism, namely, "Spend Your Money for Union Products and Union Service." The products and the service of every worker enjoying union conditions, and the employer who is maintaining these conditions, constitute a "mass" picket line, though invisible, around the products of non-union workers and unfair employers, which picket line you should not presume to cross for the purpose of spending your earnings with their competitors. Think it over when making that Christmas shopping tour.

You can avoid being guilty of crossing that picket line by always demanding the union label, the union card, or the union button when making purchases. Those three emblems cover the various fields of union employment, and are always a safe guide. The union label does not appear on foreign merchandise—it is strictly an American institution and emblem.

Give the union workers, and their employers, the "break" with your Christmas shopping money!

## About Propaganda

Dr. John H. Hallowell, instructor in political science at the University of California in Los Angeles, in a recent address gave warning against a too cynical attitude by the public concerning "propaganda." In part, he said:

"As never before, the American public has become propaganda conscious. To the extent that this awareness of propaganda has fostered an attitude of skepticism it is a healthy sign but when, as too frequently happens, this attitude of suspended judgment becomes an attitude of cynicism it is a dangerous indication of degeneracy.

"An increasing number of people are saying: Everything is propaganda, you can't believe anything. Now those who adopt this cynical attitude are surrendering the right of judgment by refusing to believe in the truthfulness or value of anything. They are, in effect, delegating the right of judgment to some one else. As more and more individuals refuse to accept the responsibility of making judg-

ments as to the truthfulness and value of events and opinions, fewer and fewer individuals will assume this responsibility for them.

"If carried far enough eventually a small group of self-chosen leaders will perform the function of defining truth and value for everyone. No one except them will have anything to say about what is good and what is bad. That is what happened in the totalitarian dictatorships, for it was in no small part, indeed, an attitude of cynicism, a disbelief in the existence of objective truth and value, that made totalitarian dictatorship a possibility."

## Looking to the Future

In an address to the American Federation of Labor convention, last week, Nathan Straus, administrator of the U. S. Housing Authority, made a very timely observation on the subject of formulating a program to meet the needs of 5,000,000 workers in national defense industries who might be thrown out of work by the re-establishment of a peace-time economy. The subject is one vitally pressing for immediate consideration, whatever might be the plan finally adopted to take care of a situation bound to arise.

Mr. Straus urged expansion of the U.S.H.A. program as his answer to the problem. The lag in residential construction since 1929. The obsolescence of existing homes and the growth of population have combined to produce a need for 1,300,000 dwellings by 1950, he declared, and further explaining his proposal said:

"Let us plan now to take up the slack in employment that is sure to occur by a program of useful public works, thoughtfully conceived and carefully worked out now to provide maximum benefits at minimum costs.

"What kind of public works offers opportunity for almost unlimited employment without threat of competition to private business? What kind of construction will pay the biggest dividends in human happiness at the smallest cost to the taxpayer? What kind of public works will confer the greatest benefit on our children and on our children's children?

"I believe the answer to all of these questions is slum clearance and the construction of low-rent housing. This is one program of public works that fills all of these conditions. Millions of men could be employed usefully and fruitfully in a nation-wide program of slum clearance and home construction for a generation.

"I am not thinking of a small program or of small figures. I believe we must plan now to meet a big need in a big way. I believe we must plan to face the possibility that at least 5,000,000 men may be thrown out of work, directly or indirectly, by the re-establishment of a peace-time economy in this country, unless we do something now to prevent it. Plans should be based on the reasonable expectation that employment may have to be provided directly for at least 2,500,000 men. The expenditures for consumption by those so employed will provide jobs for the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker, and all the others."

When one sets about to inform himself so that he may reach an intelligent opinion, he finds so much on both sides that it is obvious one side is not all wrong and the other all right. He becomes one of those colorless, uninteresting and universally scorned "Yes—but" persons. That's all he gets for his trouble. But if he skips all the study and inquiry, snatches up the first opinion that he comes across and thrusts it aloft as his opinion which he will defend to the death, he becomes a strong, decisive man who knows his own mind. He may become a great leader of men. The multitudes bow before such self-confident wisdom. The first thing you know you may have a dictator. Then you can't have any opinions of your own.—Raymond Clapper,

## Comment on World Events

I. L. N. S.

An object lesson of what happens to organized labor under a government tending to totalitarianism is being given in France, where the Nazi-dominated Petain government has just abolished labor unions, employer organizations and the steel and coal trusts. Marshal Petain's action is something for unionists and employers in America to think about.

Marshal Petain called his decree abolishing the various organizations "co-ordination by the government of private interests," "breaking the forces of the trusts and their power of corruption," and "freeing individual liberty of its shackles by subordinating it to the national interest."

The Confederate Generale du Travail, France's principal labor organization and the employers' association were accused of entering into politics. Properties of labor and employer organizations will be temporarily managed by the government.

\* \* \*

Translate the Petain action into terms of American unions and corporations and draw your own conclusions. It may or may not agree with a body of opinion in the United States that holds organized labor and organized industry are inextricably involved as part of our democratic system and national economy and that they must find a way of working out their problems together in order to avoid the fruits in the United States of the European totalitarian systems.

Previous to announcement of Petain's ban on the unions, nothing had come from France about the French labor movement, in the months since the surrender to the Nazis. The bulletin of the International Transport Workers' Federation explains the silence by saying that the "German authorities and puppets of Vichy were anxious to suppress the truth, which is embarrassing to them."

\* \* \*

The bulletin goes on to report that the French workers have refused to support the Petain regime, and have stood firmly against the Nazis. It says:

"The Nazi-backed Petain government provided itself with a show horse in Rene Belin (next to Jouhaux, the outstanding personality of the French labor movement). After the surrender Belin made common cause with the Vichy government and placed himself in their service as Minister of Labor. It was thought to show by this that the French workers had changed their opinions.

"Information now available shows that the principal leaders of the French trade unions have turned against Belin. In the first half of August a meeting took place in Toulouse of representatives of fifty of the unions affiliated to the C. G. T. This meeting very distinctly dissociated itself from Belin.

\* \* \*

"Since his entry into the authoritarian government, Belin has sought to persuade the trade unions to co-operate with the Petain authorities, but met with a blunt refusal from the great majority of the movement. At Toulouse, far from declaring themselves prepared to co-operate, the trade unions sharply condemned as weaklings those who in the confusion of the national disaster had answered the call of the turncoat who had accepted office as Minister, and who was unanimously ignored by the meeting.

"The Toulouse meeting confirmed that Belin does not represent the organized workers of France, who desire freedom, in spite of Hitler, Mussolini and Petain, and in spite of Belin."

"Talking is not difficult; acting is the true test of manhood."—Wan Chang.



## Union Benefit Payments

Those who take delight—and, oftentimes, personal profit—in painting in lurid colors the shortcomings of the American labor movement might give their one-string instruments a needed rest and the hard-worked corner of their brain cells a vacation, without pay, by just turning over one page of the documentary evidence.

No observant person will deny the existence of weakness in the trade union structure; will deny such weakness in any other organized groups—bankers, lawyers, manufacturers, lodges, farmers, or women's aid societies—nor will he contend for a moment that the philanthropic deeds of any organization should be used to cover, or as a plea in extenuation against, charges—real or imaginary—levied at it or any of its individual members. Each of the groups above mentioned, including that of labor, is composed of average human beings. None of them carry self-mounted halos, except in their more exuberant or press-agented moments, nor do they on the other hand continually cry "Unclean" to passersby in the market place.

All of the preceding, if over lengthy, is introductory to presenting some figures on the benefit payments by the union movement. They are taken from the report made by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to the New Orleans convention, and include the total payments made to members, by union organizations, in death, sickness, unemployment, old age, disability and miscellaneous benefits. The figures are given in total for the reason that few of the unions have all of the beneficial features named, some paying only a death benefit. The amounts reported are:

Bakery and Confectionery Workers..	\$ 279,620.66
Barbers .....	176,156.96
Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders..	327,369.56
Bookbinders .....	116,169.05
Brewery, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers .....	108,571.50
Bricklayers and Plasterers.....	825,462.34
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers..	136,217.19
Carmen (Railway) .....	183,650.00
Carpenters .....	1,090,117.25
Clerks (Postoffice) .....	70,779.40
Clerks (Railway) .....	390,417.15
Clerks (Retail) .....	29,601.39
Electrical Workers .....	1,002,697.05
Garment Workers (United).....	33,500.00
Glass Bottle Blowers.....	41,780.00
Granite Cutters .....	35,379.25
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers..	88,700.00
Hotel-Restaurant Employees, Bartenders .....	295,612.30
Lathers .....	36,685.71
Letter Carriers .....	362,412.77
Lithographers .....	196,409.83
Machinists .....	582,247.29
Maintenance of Way Employees.....	266,896.94
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen..	90,994.00
Mine Workers (Progressive).....	125,000.00
Molders .....	401,620.50
Musicians .....	903,129.46
Painters and Paperhangers.....	312,814.69
Pattern Makers .....	35,022.60
Photo-Engravers .....	1,259,768.91
Plasterers (Operative) .....	67,275.00
Plumbers and Steam Fitters.....	217,134.50
Potters .....	31,404.23
Printing Pressmen .....	789,808.78
Railroad Brotherhoods— Engineers .....	1,967,510.00
Conductors .....	927,944.07
Firemen and Enginemen.....	2,380,680.41
Trainmen .....	2,918,145.97
Railway Mail Association .....	174,958.84
Stereotypers and Electrotypers.....	455,591.96
Sheet Metal Workers .....	455,600.00

Street Railway Employees.....	1,205,269.66
Switchmen .....	209,125.00
Telegraphers (R. R.).....	208,204.65
Tobacco Workers .....	33,220.00
Upholsterers .....	25,000.00

The total amount of benefits payments reported to the A. F. of L. was \$21,695,204.65. This vast sum, however, does not cover the total paid by all national and international organizations and local unions during the past year. It represents only the amount reported to the A. F. of L. Many local unions have established funds out of which benefits were paid locally. Strike benefits are not included in the report.

Although the Railroad Brotherhoods, which are not affiliated with the A. F. of L., are included as having reported, still there are other numerically large non-affiliates, such as the United Mine Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the International Typographical Union which are not included, and which would swell the total payments.

Printed reports of the Typographical Union (of which Mailers are also members) for eleven months last year show that it returned to its local unions \$2,241,464 for old-age pensions and \$533,629.96 in mortuary payments, in addition to having expended over \$350,000 for maintenance of its Home for the sick and aged at Colorado Springs. It might be interesting to the uninformed to know that of the dues paid by printers from 91.9 per cent to 95 per cent go to the union's fraternal features (pension, mortuary, and the Home), the variation being due to differing wage scales in local unions and the fact that dues are paid on a percentage of earnings. This union is now paying old-age pensions to nearly 6000 members, maintained an average of 383 members in its Home during the year, and paid mortuary benefits on 1200 members. In addition to the expenditure by the international union the local organizations of the I. T. U. disbursed from their own treasuries \$1,316,552.56 in sick and mortuary benefits, out-of-work and pension payments, and donations.

In the above compilation some twenty-five unions were omitted, for the purpose of conserving space, which had not paid benefits in excess of \$25,000 during the year. This, however, might indicate that they have a comparatively small membership, may have had only a brief existence as an organization, or pay only one kind of benefit. Over twenty organizations reported they did not have international benefit features, the reason for which in some instances was easily apparent.

The same reports to the A. F. of L. from which the benefit-payment figures were compiled disclosed that in the reporting unions 1,264,428 members had the five-day week, 1,085,901 the 40-hour week, 249,032 less than the 40-hour week, and 760,545 had vacations with pay.

### HITLER RESTRICTIONS ON JEWS

A Japanese ship, carrying a number of Jewish refugees from Germany en route to South America, arrived at San Francisco last week. To reporters passengers revealed some of the regulations, almost unbelievable, which the Hitler regime has placed in operation against members of the Jewish race in Germany, as follows: They cannot go to a moving picture show or a park; cannot use street cars patronized by Germans; cannot buy any kind of clothes or shoes at public shops; cannot use pen or pencil for letter writing; cannot buy tea, coffee, fish, fowl, coal, chocolate, milk, fresh vegetables, fruit, or more than four eggs per month; cannot ride in a taxi, or leave the house after 8 p. m. in winter; cannot buy property or change address. The Berlin correspondent of the Chicago "Tribune" was one of the refugee passengers on the ship, and carried \$4, the maximum amount which, as a Jew, he was permitted to take out of Germany.

## The Man and the Mule

Over the hill traveled a man behind a mule drawing a plow. Says the man to the mule:

"Bill, you are a mule, the son of a jackass, and I am a man, made in the image of God. Yet, here we work hitched together, year in and year out. I often wonder if you work for me or if I work for you. Verily, I work as hard, or harder than you.

"When we are plowing or cultivating we both cover the same ground. But you cover it on four legs, and I cover it on two; therefore, you do only half as much per leg as I do. Soon we will be preparing a corn crop. When the corn is harvested, I give one-third to the landlord for being so kind as to let me use this speck of God's universe. One-third goes to you, and the balance is mine. You consume all of your third with the exception of the cobs, while I divide mine with a wife and seven children, six hens and two ducks, and a banker. If we both need shoes, you get 'em.

"Bill, you are getting the best of me. I ask you, is it fair for the son of a jackass to swindle a man, creation of the Lord, out of his substance?

"Why, you only help me plow and cultivate the ground, while I alone must cut, shock and husk the corn, while you look over the pasture fence and hee-haw at me. All fall, most of the family from Granny to the baby work and help me raise the money to pay the interest on the mortgage on you. And do you care about the mortgage? Not a damn, you onery cuss. I even have to worry over the mortgage on your rough and ungrateful hide.

"About the only time I am your better is on election day, for I can vote and you can't. And after the election, I realize that I was as fully an ass as was your father. Verily I am prone to wonder if politics were made for men to make jackasses of men.

"Tell me, Bill, considering all things, how can you keep a straight face and look so solemn and so damned dumb?"—Exchange.

### Advice to Home Builders

Although ownership of a home is probably the greatest single investment that the average American person or family makes during a lifetime, alarmingly few individuals or families before they make this investment take adequate care to safeguard it and plan in advance for the maximum future comfort and happiness. Herbert J. Mann, technical director of the Home Owners' League of California, in discussing this subject recently, said:

"The greatest obstacle to home building at the present time is fear. People want to build their own home today but are afraid of liens and extras and other troubles about which they have heard. Most people are ignorant of the actual procedure in building a home and confused by competing claims about real estate, plans, financing, contractors and materials involved. The average individual, excited by the possibility, at long last, of owning a home, too often is influenced solely by a beautiful drawing and he plunges into the problem of erecting this dream home with absolutely no knowledge of the factors involved. If the average layman would put as much study on the problem of a contemplated home as he does in perfecting his golf game, he could insure the maximum future comfort and happiness in a new home. Even with excellent supervisory assistance such as government agencies offer today, individual requirements remain individual and each family must remain the final judge of its own needs."

"Were it not for the labor press, the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause."—Samuel Gompers.



## Report to Convention By Executive Council Condemns "Racketeers"

A great amount of publicity has been given in recent months, and during the present convention of the American Federation of Labor, in relation to "racketeering" in the labor movement. It is deemed advisable to reproduce in full, the portion of the A. F. of L. executive council's report, presented to the New Orleans convention, dealing with the subject and which carries the sub-title, "Respect for Law and the Pursuit of Lawful Policies." The aims, the policy and, what is very important, the democratic governmental structure of the A. F. of L., are clearly set forth, and should be noted by all who are interested in the subject from a constructive standpoint—it will avail nothing to those inclined to captious criticism. The executive council statement follows:

### Aim and Purpose

"The American Federation of Labor is an American institution definitely committed to the preservation of our form of government and our American institutions. From the moment when the American Federation of Labor was launched, it has sought through official pronouncements and the formation of administrative policies, to develop and promote respect for and observance of the laws of the land. We seek to operate within the law and to secure economic betterment and higher standards of life and living for all working men and women through the utilization of lawful methods. That is the high aim and lofty purpose of the American Federation of Labor.

### Must Deal With Realities

"Unfortunately, we have found that men who have been influenced by criminal instincts have penetrated our movement and through a seizure of power and control have resorted to exploitation of helpless workers for purely selfish purposes. We are compelled to deal with the realities of the situation, to organize men and women as we find them, to accept into membership wage earners who are willing and qualified to join. The economic success of the workers in each industrial calling depends largely upon the percentage of workers who become organized and who assume union obligations. Wage earners are wage earners. We accept all qualified wage earners into membership in our unions. They in turn, exercising their democratic rights, elect their officers.

"We seek to establish and maintain our unions upon a high moral, ethical and law-abiding basis. We disavow racketeering, gangsterism and disregard for law most emphatically and without reservation. These forces of lawlessness inflict great injury upon the membership of organized labor. We want none of it in our movement. We know that public opinion, which after all is a vital and controlling force in American life, will support

organized labor when it is right, and will turn against it when it is wrong. We seek to keep the American Federation of Labor right because we are inspired by a sincere desire to lift the standard of life and living among working men and women to a higher level. As a voluntary organization, we realize that our progress and our achievements will depend very largely upon the support of a healthy public opinion.

### Wholesome Influence

"The millions of members who make up the American Federation of Labor are honest, sincere, law-abiding citizens. They exercise a wholesome influence in the promotion of the civic and moral betterment of each community. Invariably they take an active part in all movements launched in their respective communities designed to advance community and individual interests. Their interests must be protected and their welfare promoted.

"In order to accomplish this high and lofty purpose the Executive Council calls upon all members of unions directly chartered by the American Federation of Labor to exercise all care and diligence in preventing exploiters and gangsters from securing official positions in their organizations and from exercising control over their administrative policies.

### Affiliates Have Autonomous Rights

"In dealing with this question, however, it must be pointed out that national and international unions chartered by the American Federation of Labor are autonomous organizations, exercising full and complete authority over their own administrative policies. Full and complete control is vested in the membership of these national and international unions to formulate and execute their policies, to adopt their own constitutions and to elect their own officers. All of this is in entire conformity with the voluntary as well as the democratic procedure established and followed by the American Federation of Labor since its formation over sixty years ago. The American Federation of Labor could not confer upon these organizations full and complete power to administer their own affairs and at the same time reserve to itself the right to exercise dictatorial control. Such attitude would be contradictory.

"However, the Executive Council urges that the membership of national and international unions select and elect men of character, of known integrity to official positions, and prevent those with criminal records from either holding official positions or from representing them in any capacity whatsoever."

## Fine! Only 100 Years to Go!

U. S. Ambassador Josephus Daniels predicts "there will be not a king or queen or emperor" holding power "by right of inheritance or life tenure" in 2040, nor any dictator seizing power "by force or holding it by denial of the popular will."

In a prepared address, delivered in Mexico City, the Ambassador said "colonialism and imperialism will (in 2040) be as dead and turned to clay as Imperial Caesar," that "every man who tills the soil will own the land he cultivates," that "education from kindergarten to the highest post-graduate work would be free to all," that there would be no strikes, no need for standing armies, great navies or militarized aircraft beyond an "international police force," and universal freedom of religion would be respected.

## LUXOR CABS

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## Price Fixing Policies Is Subject of Report

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney's Monopoly Investigating Committee has recently published a 419-page report in relation to the fixing of prices by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, and the cost to the consumer of such products.

Of particular interest to consumers is the part of the report which tells how manufacturers, in an attempt to get away from price competition, have turned to fancy packaging, expensive advertising of fictitious qualities of their products, and other means of deceiving buyers into paying more than the products are worth.

### Consumer Must Judge Value

These tricks are beyond the reach of regulation or the anti-trust laws, the report says, and consumers will have to protect themselves by learning how to judge the real value behind advertising claims, "brand names" and "trade marks."

The report itself gives a wealth of information which will enable consumers to exercise better judgment and protect themselves.

For example, it lists many brands of canned vegetables, fruits, and tomato juice, comparing their "quality grades" and prices, and showing that the "B" and "C" grades are often sold for more money than the top quality "A" grade.

### Drug Prices Hiked

It also lists many drugs, comparing the price one pays for an ounce of them under their "chemical names" and under their advertised "brand names." One of these drugs, for example, can be bought for 57 cents an ounce, instead of the \$6.90 demanded for the branded kind, a saving of \$6.33.

A long list of patent medicines, cosmetics and package foods compares price of the advertised products with the "cost of their ingredients."

It shows that a 14-ounce package of "Ovaltine" sells for 75 cents, though its ingredients cost only 10 cents; "Listerine" charges \$1 for a bottle whose ingredients cost only "a few cents," and many other advertised products have still wider margins between their cost and selling price.

## Garment Workers' Whist Party

United Garment Workers No. 131, one of the best known organizations in the local labor movement, will hold a whist party on Thursday evening of next week, December 5. A general invitation to members and friends of the organization is extended. The party will take place in Federation hall of the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, and score cards will be 25 cents.

## Victims of Illness

President John F. Shelley, of the San Francisco Labor Council, was confined to his room for several days this week, due to illness. In addition, the headquarters of the Council was also handicapped when Misses Hazel King and Mary McDonald, of the secretary's office force, became victims of what seemed to be a neighborhood epidemic of severe colds and were compelled to be absent from their duties.

### PUBLICATION DELAYED

Due to unavoidable circumstances, it was not possible to print in this issue the directory of unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council. Publication will be delayed for two weeks, and any corrections in the directory forwarded to the Council headquarters in the meantime will be included.

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## State Federation News

From Office of Secretary  
402 Flood Building, San Francisco

### Johns-Manville Workers Get Wage Hike

Workers in the Pittsburg plant of the Johns-Manville Company gained a general wage increase in a contract signed last week between the company and three A. F. of L. unions. Papermakers and warehousemen received a five-cents-per-hour pay boost, while machinists increased their scale to a maximum of \$1.12½ per hour. Signing of the pact came after protracted negotiations between the company and the three unions, in which the California State Federation of Labor participated to break several deadlocks which threatened strikes.

As a result of negotiating with the company on a state-wide basis the workers in the Redwood City and Los Angeles County plants also received wage adjustments in contracts signed prior to that of the Pittsburg plant. Earl Carter and Paul Burg represented the Teamsters, Dave Wilson the Machinists, and International Representative Hanford the Papermakers in arriving at the agreement with the company.

### Cemetery on Unfair List

James Symes, business agent of the Mausoleum, Columbarium and Cemetery Employees' Union, Local No. 20372, is determined that union members shall not wind up in a non-union cemetery. "With the exception of the Sunset View cemetery and Berkeley crematorium, located at 101 Colusa street, El Cerrito, every cemetery in the Bay area is completely organized," Symes stated. "This outfit is listed on the 'We Don't Patronize' list of the California State Federation of Labor, and I urge all trade unionists to bear this in mind."

### Associated Farmers Renew Attack

Another attempt will be made by the large-scale factory farms and processors to re-define agricultural labor so that approximately 150,000 workers now protected by unemployment insurance will be excluded from the benefits of the act. This prediction came last week from Secretary Vandeleur, of the California State Federation of Labor, after a study of testimony submitted to the Assembly committee on taxation and revenue.

Vandeleur warned that the Associated Farmers and similar groups are laying the groundwork for a move to have the next session of the Legislature adopt a resolution similar to the one killed in committee during the last special session, which would have removed 150,000 workers from the protection of the act. He asserted that the Federation would exert every pressure to defeat any effort to limit the act, and that instead of reducing the coverage of the Unemployment Insurance act, the Legislature will be asked by the Federation to adopt amendments extending its scope to take in all workers regardless of the nature of their work or the size of establishment in which they may be employed.

### Dies After Compensation Award Denied

Two days after a referee for the Industrial Accident Commission denied a workman's compensation insurance award to Alvin H. Conn, he died from the effects of an operation performed to repair a hernia suffered by him while lifting fifty-pound loads of paper in a bookbinding plant. Upon application of attorneys for the California

State Federation of Labor, made after the death of Conn, the Industrial Accident Commission granted a rehearing on his widow's claim for compensation insurance.

Conn, a member of the San Francisco Bookbinders' Union, was injured on September 12, 1940, while lifting heavy loads of paper. He was examined four days later by the doctor representing the employer and insurance carrier, who is reported to have advised him to return to work and report back for further examinations. The petition for a rehearing asserts that "his condition became progressively so acute that he was compelled to quit working on September 20." The next day Conn made application for compensation insurance. Two days later a hearing was held, with Conn unrepresented by an attorney, while the insurance company had an attorney present. On October 10, 1940, the referee handed down his verdict, which read: "It is ordered that the employee take nothing by reason of the claim asserted in this proceeding."

Meanwhile Conn had switched from the insurance company doctor to another doctor, who found his injury so aggravated that an operation was necessary. On October 12, two days after the referee or the Industrial Accident Commission denied him any compensation award, he died.

## Blacksmiths No. 168

By JAMES DOUGALL, Secretary

Local 168 celebrated its fortieth anniversary as a local and the fiftieth anniversary of our International Brotherhood at a grand ball last Saturday night. The affair was a great success and the thanks of Local 168 are due to the entertainment committee which worked so hard and conscientiously to bring about this success. Those who attended agree that this dance was the best we have had, but there are still some "bigger and better" ones being planned for the future and of which we will give due and timely notice.

Wish also to announce that we have established a picket line in front of the Faix Manufacturing Company, at 1356 Harrison Street between Ninth and Tenth streets. This place is notoriously unfair to organized labor and we hope that all doing business with the concern will note this fact and govern themselves accordingly. Brother Weibel, our general vice-president, has, for over eighteen months, tried to line these people up but they have persistently refused to give heed to his efforts, until patience has ceased to be a virtue and now the clamp is put on and it will stay on until this hole-in-the-wall outfit will listen to reason and get in line. We have in this effort the 100 per cent backing of the San Francisco Labor Council, the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council and the California State Federation of Labor so we hope for victory at an early date.

### DEATH VALLEY TRAVEL

All previous records for Death Valley National Monument were broken during the 1939-40 season when 80,842 visitors in 29,844 motor vehicles were checked in. The winter travel season to Death Valley is now in full swing, with all approach roads declared to be in good condition.



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## Worthy Cause Aided in Sale of Christmas Seals

A total of 120,000 sheets of Christmas Seals, invitations to join in the fight against tuberculosis, were delivered to residents of San Francisco during the current week.

"Trying to calculate in advance how many seals various homes and individuals will want is one of the most difficult tasks of the Christmas Seal sale," Judge Walter Perry Johnson, president of the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association said. "Some people may want more seals than we have sent them, and we will be glad to mail them extra sheets." (Call Douglas 1104.)

Urging generous public response to the sale, Judge Johnson said: "This year, when Americans feel their responsibility toward the suffering peoples of war-ridden Europe and Asia, there is danger that we shall fail to see the need in our own country and minimize the need of our own people."

"Tuberculosis is still a serious public health menace in this country. It kills more young people between the ages of 15 and 40 than any other disease. It is estimated that more than 35,000 people are now suffering from this disease here in California alone."

"During 1940, the Seal sale paid for the examination of thousands of persons in San Francisco to discover those who are sick but do not know it. The Association helps to pay for the hospital care for some who cannot finance from their own resources. We constantly carry on a campaign of education about tuberculosis in schools, industry and the home, and find that people are eager to learn how to successfully combat the disease. The sale of Christmas Seals helps to finance this vast educational program also."

### Darcy to Speak at 110's Forum

Upon learning that a number of meeting halls, including the city-owned Polk hall, was refused for a mass meeting to be held by the Schneiderman-Darcy Defense Committee, the educational committee of Miscellaneous Employees' Union, No. 110 (A. F. of L.), invited Sam Darcy to speak at their next open forum, Tuesday, December 3, at 8 p. m., at 83 Sixth street, San Francisco.

The subject of the talk will be "1917 and 1940." Two other speakers who have agreed to appear are John McKelvey, of Waiters' Union No. 30 (A. F. of L.), and Frederick Thompson of the Schneiderman-Darcy Defense Committee.

Questions and discussion from the floor will follow the speakers. The public is invited, and the admission is free.

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## Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY  
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Based on returns received this week at headquarters, the five constitutional amendments submitted to referendum on Wednesday of last week received a favorable vote. From information at hand at this writing all five of the propositions appear to have gone over with a substantial majority. The local vote, which was light, resulted as follows: Proposition No. 1—For 495, against 168. No. 2—For 630, against 43. No. 3—For 536, against 127. No. 4—For 475, against 185. No. 5—For 495, against 137.

The Chairmen's Forum will meet next Thursday evening, December 5, at union headquarters. Chairmen, keep this date open, and be sure to attend. Regular meeting of the Junior Typographical Union will be held in the offices of the union on Thursday evening, December 5.

The Los Angeles "Citizen" reports the sudden death of Frank Kilduff on Monday of last week in that city. Services were conducted by the Typographical Union on Friday, November 22, from the Pierce Brothers chapel, and interment was in the printers' plot at Inglewood cemetery in Los Angeles. Mr. Kilduff was well known throughout the West, having worked in every jurisdiction on the Pacific Coast during the past 35 years. He last visited in San Francisco some six years ago, but had not worked in this jurisdiction since 1925. He was employed on the old "Journal of Commerce" shortly before its suspension.

A recent issue of the "Inland Printer" contains a two-page illustrated article by Arthur ("Chappie") Floyd, entitled "True Tales of Former Tourist Printers," in which he laments the passing of the old-time tourist printer. Many who have passed on and a few who are still with us but have settled down are mentioned, among the latter being "Casey" O'Rourke of the "Wall Street Journal" and A. W. ("Kid") Swenson of the "Examiner" chapel. "Chappie" himself the past few years seems inclined to "settle down," although the records show that in 20 years he has deposited a card with this local twenty-nine times.

Jay Palmer, according to information from the Home superintendent, vacated the Union Printers' Home on November 15, leaving there for southern California, where he will visit for a few weeks before returning to San Francisco.

Conrad Scheel, of the Kohnke chapel, who has been confined at St. Mary's hospital for five weeks with a heart ailment, is recovering. His condition has improved to the extent he expects to be able to leave the hospital in a few days.

Ernest Durrenmatt, of the "Eureka Press" chapel, has spent two weeks at St. Helena hospital, where he is being given a thorough examination in an endeavor to determine the cause of severe pains in his hands and arms. He visited headquarters this week. He said he was returning to St. Helena to remain until he has obtained relief.

Sam K. Morrow, who for the past ten years has been a member of the Pernau-Walsh chapel, drew a traveler last Monday and, with Mrs. Morrow, left for a motoring tour of the East.

J. C. Jones and J. M. Peterson, of the "Racing Form" chapel, in Los Angeles, were visiting in San Francisco this week and taking in the races.

Albert J. Huber, a retired member of No. 21 since 1939, and who was admitted to the Union Printers' Home in June of this year, passed away at that place on Tuesday, November 26. His remains are being sent to St. Helena, consigned to Morrison's funeral chapel, and are due to arrive at 11

o'clock this morning. A sister, Mrs. C. F. Mund, who resides at St. Helena, will make funeral arrangements. Two daughters survive Mr. Huber, one of whom is Mrs. Helen Schopke, of Sacramento. Mr. Huber was a native of Switzerland, born at Zurich on April 5, 1878. He first deposited a card with No. 21 in 1916.

### Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

We have finally got installed in our new quarters, and so far all the members of the chapel have found their way here, but there are so many ways to enter the place several of the boys landed in other departments than the composing room.

There are always "first times" to be recorded. One of the boys claims the first red light—call for the machinist. Another seeks credit for being the first to be "lost." Still another claims credit for being the first to get "the double black" squirt on the machines.

Foreman Ira Stuck, of the "Shopping News," with whom we worked several years ago in L. A., came across the street to greet the gang. Ira must have an easy job, as he is just as fat and jovial as of old. Thanks, Ira, and we hope that the "Shopping News" and "Call-Bulletin" chapels may become better acquainted.

To start off the new plant right, the management provided members of the chapel with bright green aprons. . . . There are so many carpenters, electricians, plumbers, etc., etc., around the plant, one cannot tell who are members of the chapel. . . . "Streamlined" Hedges, out with several of the boys to lunch, visited a new eating place. "Streamlined" did not like several articles of food. So to be sure he got something, the waiter gave him the check for the bunch. And still he was not satisfied. . . . The office has put in a supply of special drinking water. Now, if only somebody would put a "wee drop of the hard stuff" in it, even we would drink it. . . . To show how large the composing room is: Luke Alvord is over on Mission street, "Deacon" Folger has his machine on Howard street, while Bert Sheridan has his fudge department on Fourth street. . . . For the first few days even the fresh air fiends complained of the lack of heat, and the bald heads had to wear their hats. But these drawbacks will be taken care of. . . . However, with all these little items still to be taken care of, the new plant is a decided improvement over the old one. . . . Much overtime was worked during the moving operations, but has been taken care of.

Here's a tip to golfers if they wish to win: One of the gang of "cow pasture pool" players challenged another in the office to a game. Party of the second part had to pass the challenger's home on the way to the links and was invited in for "just one." However, by the time "the one" had been taken and the boys teed up, the member of the second part could not tell which ball to aim at.

### Shopping News Chapel Notes—By G. E. Mitchell, Jr.

Pre-holiday advertising has stepped up the volume of business in this chapel to the extent of augmenting the situation list to forty-two; besides these, two apprentices participate in the getting out of the work in hand each day. Twenty card holders appeared upon the scene since the inception of the vacation work, and all but one worked; the payroll will show approximately sixty names for the month. The addition of situations has eliminated 99 per cent of the overtime formerly worked under similar conditions, this being accomplished by the creation of a lobster shift under the foremanship of Francis Heuring. To assist in maintaining production A. W. Francis is full-time machinist on the first night shift.

The following is self-explanatory: "The trip has been swell so far. Worked all week in Indianapolis. Nice bunch of fellows there. Work is good everywhere we stopped. Tell all the gang hello for me. Fraternally, Joe A. Snyder." The above is copied verbatim from a card received by the chairman under date of November 19, and bearing the postmark of Niagara Falls.

Ellery L. Palmatier has signed on the President Coolidge as No. 1 ship's printer, thereby relinquishing his seasonal situation in this chapel to the available priority extra man, Bob Williams. Palmatier will make the shuttle trip to Los Angeles and sail from this port for the Orient December 3. W. J. Monaghan, another chapel member, will sign up for the Oriental trip on or about December 1. He will be No. 2 ship's printer. Both expect to return here on the same ship during the middle of February.

Paul Morgan, familiarly known as the West's most versatile proofreader, has recently returned after an extended swing around the country and deep into the republic of Mexico. Leaving San Francisco for Detroit, Paul visited a sister in that city, another sister in Marion, Ind., thence on to Texas, and into Mexico City; from there the return trip was made by way of Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico, and home by way of Phoenix, to San Bernardino, to this city. Paul was gone more than five weeks; Donald Brill caught the stretch.

Ira Stuck, skipper, recently broke in his new

Bulck by driving to Phoenix, Ariz., and back by way of the border towns along the Mexican frontier. Visiting Mrs. Stuck's family in the Southwest, Ira reports the weather and climate all that could be desired, and, incidentally, nineteen miles to the gallon. Charlie White directed operations during Ira's absence.

A letter from Col. Frederick W. Smith, now on duty in the Bakersfield area, informs us that the Colonel's expectations of training two divisions have been held up temporarily. Men and material are moving into the territory slowly. Smith expects to be in the Bay area soon for further orders. He is a member in good standing in the union and, until called back into the service, was working in this chapel. His slip remains on the board.

We are informed one of California's I.T.U. representatives has been called to higher duties in the International Union. M. A. Hamilton has been appointed superintendent of the Union Printers' Home in Colorado Springs. Impartially we make this observation: No member of this great union has worked harder to preserve its integrity and advance the interests of all its members. With no thoughts of material rewards Mr. Hamilton has given unsparingly of his time and energy for the benefit of the worker. We are very proud of the fact we have worked with Mr. Hamilton and solicited his competent advice in a sincere effort to improve the lot of our fellows. We wish Mr. Hamilton the fullest measure of success in his new undertaking.

The priority list's the thing! For fullest protection when a lay-off occurs, when changes are made, when you or others enter government service, and a myriad of other reasons, the priority list is your protection. Hop to it, brothers, and get that list moving. The union wants it, and compels it by law; you will need it when you least expect it; let's all co-operate. Priority is one of the major safeguards thrown around you by your International Union. Get behind the union's priority law and enjoy its utmost protection.

Lest we forget, the Woman's International Auxiliary has issued Christmas greeting stamps bearing the union label. The stamps are a credit to the art preservative, will make a splendid showing on your Christmas mail or packages, and they are most reasonable. Why don't you make an effort to get some? Also, a member of No. 21 is in the field with a splendid assortment of Christmas cards bearing the union label. This same member handles the stamps.

### News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Results of last week's I.T.U. election in this chapel: Proposition No. 1—For 51, against 8. No. 2—For 57, against 2. No. 3—For 43, against 16. No. 4—For 47, against 12. No. 5—For 48, against 10. Tellers were Margaret Bridges, Bill Kierns and Harold McDermott.

A likeable young couple selected the Thanksgiving period to become united, Miss Viola Hanson becoming the bride of Al Conley, an operator who distinguished himself as a player during the chapel's softball season just closed. The new Mrs. Conley, a statistician with a real estate firm, is well known among the printing fraternity, and congratulations and good wishes from all attend them for a pleasant journey on the matrimonial road.

This being the season of open-handed generosity when it's a solecism to veto good will offerings, brings a Christmas present to all from Chester Beers, who got the notion by reading up on his geography lately and learned anew of a warm-water current flowing up from the tropics and along this coast, and he hatched a plan to coin millions. Instead of merely permitting this warm current to create fog, Chester would pipe it into town and use it for washing dishes and steam-heating apartments and cottages. Chester hasn't copyrighted the idea.

Of late France Lambert looks askance at his given name. Military events in conjunction with his moniker, he thinks, lack a tendency to dissolve morale deficiency and help deflate ego.

Information is that Mrs. Charles Reid, who suffered a stroke the other day, is resting easily. It is hoped she soon recovers completely.

The intention undoubtedly was to paint the ceiling, but a spray gun isn't quite as accurate as it should be, hence lino, cases and other paraphernalia got much more than they could use.

To the Christmas holiday, tribute already is being paid through numerous invitations from chapel members to chapel members, as was the case at Thanksgiving. And Clarence Abbott intimates that, due to a cold spell in the Midwest which decimated the turkey crop, prices may soar, consequently he advocates ordering now.

### Forum Notes—By "Holy"

The next regular meeting of the Chairmen's Forum is to be held Thursday, November 5, at 7:30 p. m., at union headquarters.

I hope all chairmen have taken due and timely notice of our recently enacted amendment to the local General Laws regarding priority lists. This is now "must" legislation, and should be complied with at once. There is nothing to it if you know how. The Chairmen's Forum stands ready and eager to show you how to compile your priority list. Attend our next meeting and learn all the details.

Chairmen are reminded to fill out the member-

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1041 Market Street and 119 Post-Kearny  
A Complete Line Union-Made Work Clothing

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Made of heavy 8 oz.  
blue denim, riveted at all  
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Your choice of heavy grey chambray or  
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ship-survey blank sent out by the International. This is very important, and returns have been very slow locally. Simply fill out the blank and send it to the local secretary's office. Nothing to it. Thanks.

Chairmen are also reminded that the overtime column on the monthly report means exactly what it says, namely: overtime since last report. This doesn't mean a recapitulation of overtime for the past two or three months, but just overtime worked since you last reported. Chairmen are cautioned that overtime should be reported in hours worked and not in dollars and cents. The secretary's office would greatly appreciate it if this course would be followed by all chairmen.

All chairmen are welcome and invited to attend the Forum meetings. By giving up one night a month, you are kept informed of little matters that may save you lots of time later on. You are also privileged to listen in on problems that may come up in your own chapel at some future date. If Thursday is an inconvenient night for you to attend our meetings, you are privileged, as chairman, to appoint a proxy to represent you. Let us see someone from your chapel at our next meeting.

#### Golf News—By J. W. C.

The curtain was brought down on the 1940 tournament schedule of the Union Printers' Golf Association last Sunday at the Ingleside Golf Club, when a goodly representation of golfing printers was present to compete in the last medal-play tournament of this year. While the weather was nothing to write home about from a golfer's standpoint, the players were more than fortunate in that the whole day was threatened by rain, but it held off, so that those that were present had nothing more than Old Man Par to worry about, and as it turned out, O. M. P. was the one that was doing the worrying, as several of the players gave him quite a going over.

Leading the field in the final event was Wallace Kibbee, playing in the championship class, who toured the eighteen holes in even par figures, and with his handicap came rolling in with a net score of 64, or an even eight under par figures. Playing over his home course, "Wally" was really hitting them on the nose to turn in one of the lowest figures that has ever won an Association tournament and, with one exception, the lowest net score that any player has ever had. Finishing in second position in the champ class was "Steamboat" Nicholson, who after a miserable start of a few sevens got going and managed to bring home the second prize with a net score of 72. In third place, one stroke back was Ron Cameron, who turned in a net score of 73, to round out the championship class of winners.

George Gallick, Harding Park finalist, is still hitting them right down the middle as attested by his net score of 67, five under par, that won him top honors in Class A. Closely pursuing George was Charlie Russell and Lloyd Connell, who finished with identical net scores of 69, that finished off the winners of Class A, all of them under par figures. Leading the "B" contingent was Emil Baffico, who toured the course in 69 blows, to win top honors over Larry Gallick, who had a 69 to his credit also, but whose gross score totalled two more strokes than Emil's. In third place, with a one over par 72, was Ned DiGrazia to finish off the winners in Class B. Playing his finest game in many months, Emile Plumtree led the Class C participants by a margin of four strokes, to take down top honors with a four under par 68. This effort was Emile's best of the year, and coming in the final tournament was a fitting climax to the year's work. In second place with identical net and gross scores were O. T. Godfrey and J. L. Bartlett. Both players scored even par 72's in their net efforts, and flipped a coin to see who would take down the second place spot, with Tim Godfrey being the lucky one, while J. L. Bartlett contented himself with the show position. J. R. Logan won the guest flight prize with a gross score of 84, while "Stan" Rodick was in second place with a gross of 94, and "Cap" Duncan finished with a 95 to round out the winners for the day.

Classification winners for the day were photographed in characteristic pose by a commercial photographer supplied by the Ingleside management at the conclusion of the eighteen holes, and after the winners were through shattering the camera, the photographer then insisted upon taking a group picture of all Association members who were present, and after several unsuccessful attempts succeeded in capturing for posterity the final turnout of golfers of the 1940 tournament schedule. The photos will be in either the daily press, or in the hands of the Association officials for members to gaze upon at no cost. Remember that Association membership cards for 1941 are now on sale, and are in the hands of all Association officers.

#### Woman's Auxiliary No. 21—By Laura D. Moore

The regular monthly meeting of Woman's Auxiliary No. 21 was held Tuesday evening, November 19. The meeting was well attended, and seven new members received their obligations. At the close of the business meeting, the membership adjourned to the banquet hall where the executive committee had prepared sandwiches, coffee, and cake in honor of the new members. The men joined the ladies for the social part of the evening. The following members were obligated: Mrs. Mabel Heagney, wife of Lester L. Heagney, "News"; Mrs. Lida L.

Green, wife of Lawrence Green, "Chronicle"; Mrs. Dorothea V. Heuring, wife of Francis S. Heuring, "Shopping News"; Miss Mary Claire Heuring, daughter of Dorothea and Francis Heuring; Mrs. Alice M. Jehly, wife of Ernest H. Jehly, "Shopping News"; Mrs. Sadie M. Falconer, wife of Clarence W. Falconer, "Examiner" mailer; Mrs. Muriel Jordan, wife of Walter Jordan, "Pacific Rural Press" mailer.

Mrs. Jane Helms has deposited with Secretary Louise A. Abbott, her transfer card from the Auxiliary at Indianapolis, Ind. Her husband, Garry L. Helms, is employed at the Perry Publishing Company.

The next regular meeting of the auxiliary will be held December 17, at the usual place. The hour, however, will be 7:30 in order to adjourn early for the "White Christmas" party which the auxiliary will give in the big auditorium upstairs. There will be a large Christmas tree and decorations. Admission will be a can of fruit or vegetables wrapped in white tissue paper. These canned goods will be auctioned to defray expenses of the party. All auxiliary members will bring a filled Christmas stocking for the children. These stockings must also be wrapped in white tissue, to prevent favoritism. The stockings will be given out to the children by Santa Claus. The auxiliary appreciates the support of the printers and mailers heretofore, and are expecting the men to help make the Christmas party a success. The party is open to the families of auxiliary members.

The W.I.A. Christmas stamps, bearing the union label, may be obtained through Secretary Louise A. Abbott (859 Castro street, Atwater 1767). The sale of these stamps is for the purpose of creating a fund for the W.I.A. Home, and it is the duty of each auxiliary member to purchase and use these stamps. Christmas cards bearing the label may be purchased through Eula Edwards (57 Collingwood, Underhill 8944).

Dues must reach the International secretary on or before December 1, and therefore must reach Secretary Louise A. Abbott in plenty of time to make this possible. Members not attending meetings are likely to forget.

It was voted to close the membership contest, but to defer the entertainment of the winning team by the losing team until after the holidays.

The dedication of the monument for the printers' plot, Birch Mound, will be held at Cypress Lawn Memorial Park on Sunday, December 15, at 10 a. m.

Mrs. Selma C. Keylich, who has been in bed a week with flu, has been up and around since Monday.

Mrs. Benny Odegaard reports that her foot, severely sprained a month ago, and treated by a foot specialist, is again all right with the support of special shoes.

The executive committee met November 18 with Mrs. Lorna Crawford.

#### CIVIL SERVICE BILL PASSED

A victory for which organized labor has been striving for years was finally won last week, when the Senate passed the Ramspeck-Mead bill, bringing about 250,000 additional federal employees into the civil service. The measure had previously passed the House. President Roosevelt was expected to give his approval, as he has frequently commented favorably on the legislation.

#### LABOR AND DEMOCRACY

The American Federation of Labor has helped to make democracy work in America by practicing it as well as preaching it. We have helped to make democracy secure by fighting social and economic injustice, and obtaining the enactment of a great body of social legislation. In these days, when the forces of hatred, oppression and dictatorship have engulfed most of Europe and are making threatening gestures toward America, we of the American Federation of Labor stand stalwartly in support of our Government, ready to work, sacrifice and fight, if necessary, in defense of the American way of life.—William Green.

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## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Vote of No. 18 on proposed amendments to the Constitution of the I. T. U., held November 20, were as follows: Proposition No. 1—For 48, against 14; No. 2—For 54, against 9; No. 3—For 44, against 19; No. 4—For 47, against 15; No. 5—For 44, against 13. The vote of Los Angeles Typographical Union: No. 1—For 479, against 100; No. 2—For 550, against 30; No. 3—For 380, against 201; No. 4—For 421, against 153; No. 5—For 454, against 108.

Now that No. 18 has a contract calling for two weeks' vacation with pay, the following from "Typo Notes" in the Los Angeles "Citizen" may be of interest: "Vacations with pay under the new newspaper contract have been granted at the rate of about two a week on the 'News' since the provision became effective, without any hitch and to the satisfaction and convenience of men and office."

It is reported Roberts is to be opposed in scale negotiations by President ("Cardinal") Gibbons, of the St. Louis Printers' Union. The result of the "clash-at-arms" between these two widely known individuals of St. Louis should be of interest to members of the I. T. U.

Word received from New York says "President Baker did not remove McCoy, but claimed the right to appoint a new superintendent of the Home every two years." One "political football"—the M. T. D. U.—has proven to be one too many for the best interests of the I. T. U.; and measures should be adopted to prevent the appointment of superintendents of the Home, for like reasons, becoming another "political football" in the I. T. U. McCoy is to appeal his case to the forthcoming I. T. U. convention. Though the convention is some nine months distant, already the McCoy case indicates a fine display of verbal "fireworks" are all set for ignition and explosion. But an I. T. U. convention devoid of a liberal display of verbal "pyrotechnics" would be as inane as those "yes, yes" conventions of the M. T. D. U. Business coming before conventions of the latter are all "cut and dried" beforehand by certain political cliques, and its delegates are about the finest collection of "rubber stampers" to be found in any assembly.

#### SLAPPED DOWN AGAIN

A husband found some holes in his sock and said: "Wife, dear, why haven't you mended these?"

"Hubby, darling, did you buy me that coat for Christmas, as you promised?"

"N—No."

"Well, if you don't give a wrap, I don't give a darn."

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## Department Report on California Employment

Factory employment and pay rolls in California continued to expand during October with an increase of 22 per cent in number of wage earners and 27.2 per cent in wages paid as compared with October, 1939, according to a report from the State Department of Industrial Relations.

This represents not only an all-time October peak for manufacturing activities in California but also the first time in the state's history that employment and pay rolls have increased from September to October, the report stated. Usually the seasonal curtailment in fruit and vegetable canning causes a net loss in total manufacturing employment and pay rolls between September and October but this year the number of workers in all manufacturing industries increased 1.3 per cent and wages 2.5 per cent between September and October.

### Overtime Indicated

The heavy industries continued to constitute the principal factor in the expansion of manufacturing activities. Extensive operations on an overtime basis were indicated by the fact that many in the heavy industries group reported average work weeks in excess of forty hours during October.

Aircraft establishments continued to boom. Reports from twenty firms showed 46,111 wage earners compared with 17,835 in October, 1939. Wage payments in these same plants rose to \$1,546,832 per week from \$543,728 per week a year ago, and wage earners worked on the average of 54.5 hours per week, showing extensive overtime operations.

Shipbuilding was second only to aircraft in increases over a year ago with gains of 99.8 per cent in employment and 133.4 per cent in pay rolls, and 42.5 hours reported as the average work week.

### Three Industries Show Advance

A rise of 21.8 per cent in number of workers and 31.5 per cent in wages paid was reported by automobile plants, including establishments making bodies and parts. In establishments making machinery and machine tools the working force ex-

panded 50.5 per cent and wage payments rose 68.7 per cent. Employment and pay rolls in structural and ornamental metal work plants stepped up 34.4 per cent and 26 per cent respectively.

Substantial gains in manufacturing activities over a year ago appeared to be limited to the industries directly connected with armaments and those related industries supplying them with materials and parts.

### Increase in Printing

Among the non-durable industries, book and job printing showed the only large increase over a year ago, with a gain of 14.2 per cent in number of wage earners and 11.6 per cent in wage payments. Petroleum refining employed 9.2 per cent fewer workers than during October, 1939, and wages fell off 11.7 per cent.

Marked gains in average hourly and average weekly earnings as compared with a year ago were evident this October. For the manufacturing group as a whole, average hourly earnings stepped up 3.1 per cent from 74.1 cents to 76.4 cents and average weekly earnings increased from \$29.39 to \$30.66 or 4.3 per cent.

The non-manufacturing industries reported little change in activity from the levels of a year ago.

### San Francisco Figures

October pay rolls for San Francisco manufacturing plants as a whole were 11.2 per cent higher than a year ago and employment was up approximately 6 per cent. The shipbuilding industry reported the largest gains with an increase of 229 per cent in the number of wage earners employed and 332 per cent in pay rolls.

Average weekly earnings in the city's factories during October amounted to \$32.57 compared with \$31.02 in October, 1939. Average working time was 37.4 hours per week and average hourly earnings 87.1 cents.

### TOO REALISTIC

Artist—Look, lady, would you like to buy this handsome landscape?

Lady—Absurd! Why, it's frightful!

Artist—Lady, I paint only what I see.

Lady—Well, you shouldn't paint when you're in that condition.

## "We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny

A. Desenfant & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.

American Distributing Company.

Austin Studio, 833 Market.

Becker Distributing Company.

B & G Sandwich Shops.

Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).

California Watch Case Company.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.

Duchess Sandwich Shop, 1438 California.

Faiz Manufacturing Company, 1356 Harrison.

Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.

Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.

Howard Automobile Company.

John Breuner Company.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market

MacFarlane Candy Stores.

Magazines "Time" and "Life," products of the unfair Donnelley firm.

Mannings' Restaurants.

M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.

National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.

Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.

O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.

Paul Furniture Company, 987 Mission.

People's Furniture Company.

Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.

Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.

Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.

Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.

Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.

Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.

Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.

Standard Oil Company.

Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.

Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.

Swift & Co.

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.

W. & J. Sloane.

Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.

Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company.

Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union, Local No. 93, are unfair.

## Fishing as a Local Sport

Unable to find fishing in their own county, San Francisco anglers, 30,000 strong, trek more than 3,000,000 miles annually to bays, streams, rivers, sloughs and lakes of other California counties.

That was the estimate of fish and game experts following a survey of license sales. San Francisco residents alone spent \$63,824 for licenses, most of them at \$2 per person, according to the latest annual figures.

Each angler travels an average of 100 miles a season, fish and game experts estimated, and it is said that the average fisherman spends at least \$10 annually, for a total of more than \$300,000 by San Francisco anglers alone.

Fishing license sales throughout the state for the current year total \$785,000. This is far in excess of last year's figures when the total was nearer \$500,000.

Striped bass anglers are understood to comprise the major portion of San Francisco's fishing army, with trout, black bass, salmon and deep sea fishermen accounting for most of the remainder.

## PRESIDENTIAL POLLS UNDER FIRE

A probe of polls conducted during the recent presidential election will be urged in a resolution which Senator McKellar, of Tennessee, will ask the Senate to adopt. "The only way the public can know whether such polls are of value," McKellar declared, "is to be shown how the results are arrived at, where the money comes from to pay for the polls, what is done with the money, and every other fact connected with the Gallup and other polls." Senator Stewart, also of Tennessee, went farther than McKellar in demanding that the polls be banned "in the interest of the public."

## HONOR LATE BELOVED OFFICIAL

A monument to the memory of the late Governor Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota was recently unveiled in Minneapolis. Governor Olson had been elected by the Farmer-Labor party of his state. At the dedication of the statue, one of the speakers said, in part: "He was of the fiber of organized labor. He learned the need of workers' uniting from his father, who was a union man; and in the lumber camps, on construction jobs, in the mining camps and in the railroad yards, where he worked before becoming an attorney, he was always a member of the organizations of the workers."

## FREE BOOK ON LABOR LAWS

A handbook explaining federal laws dealing with labor has just been issued by the U. S. Department of Labor for the use of administrative officials, labor organizations and others. Previously no compilation of this sort has been available. It gives a summary of the legal provisions and indicates the administrative agency, how the agency proceeds in enforcing the law, and what steps should be taken to file a complaint. Among the most important acts included are the Walsh-Healey act and the Davis-Bacon act. Part I, now ready for distribution, will be followed by the publication of later sections including summaries of the Fair Labor Standards act, the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act, the Railway Labor act, the National Labor Relations act, and other federal enactments. Free copies may be obtained upon request from the Division of Labor Standards, as long as the supply lasts. They may also be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 35 cents.

More than 50 per cent of defense contracts awarded in California since July 1 went to the aircraft industry with \$506,769,000 in orders.



## Defense and Business Viewed by A. F. of L.

The following excerpts are taken from the current "Monthly Survey of Business," issued by the American Federation of Labor:

America's future depends upon our ability to produce quickly the means for adequate national defense against the revolution that terrorizes Europe. Production is the key to our problem. The whole nation must work together, co-operating without waste of people, time or materials. Whatever minimizes or blocks co-operation, slows down essential production. Whether interference lies in individuals or groups it impedes progress toward national defense when every hour is important. The key to defense lies in the spirit of our people. If there is the will to do, to dare, to endure hardships rather than give up a way of life, to such a spirit all things are possible. But such a spirit is born of freedom and is nourished by confidence of rights maintained and confidence that even handed justice will assure opportunity for progress and higher standards and levels of living.

Naturally union men and women are the nation's great reliance in this time of emergency. We can give to the utmost in our daily work because we know that our rights are protected by union agreements. We can guard against fifth columnists. It is for us to put our shoulders to the wheel with renewed vigor in whatever industry we work.

While giving of our best, we also have another responsibility: To preserve the work standards already won in this country, and to bring a better living standard to those now below the danger line for health. Undernourished and underprivileged people are a liability to any nation at any time. In a time of national emergency they are a danger. They are easily persuaded to communism or other un-American philosophies. With rising production and employment, and higher company profits, we have for the first time in eleven years a chance to see that no one shall be undernourished. So let us eliminate danger to national unity from the hungry and those denied opportunity.

### Maintain the Forty-Hour Week

History shows that production increases as work hours are shortened. In 1909 the average factory worker worked 53 hours and produced 100 units of product per week; (These figures on hours and production are new figures, just released by the U. S. Department of Labor. They differ somewhat from earlier figures); by 1929 the work week had been shortened to 46 hours and production per worker had increased to 173 units; in 1939, the work week averaged 38 hours and weekly production reached 188 units. Labor saving machinery and high speed work, possible only under the short work week, have brought about this change in 30 years.

American industry is geared to the 40-hour week. Modern machinery requires great alertness, speed of action; top efficiency cannot be maintained for long periods. Germany, after lengthening hours to increase armament production, was forced to shorten them again.

### No Labor Shortage

Industrial production is at all time peak levels. Reliable estimates place October production at 128 by the Federal Reserve Board index, which is above the previous all time peak of 126 in De-

cember 1939. Nevertheless, in September 8,544,000 were still unemployed according to Federation estimates, and in October about 8,000,000 (preliminary estimates, counting 1,800,000 W. P. A. workers as unemployed). At the end of September, 218,000 workers with skills needed for defense work were registered at employment exchanges.

Now for the first time since 1929 these men and women can be put to work at adequate income and made a constructive part of America's defense program. The task of training and placing them in industry is already underway. To obstruct this great re-employment program by lengthening hours would leave millions of undernourished people a ready prey to fifth column activity. American factories are already at peak production on an average work week of only 39 hours.

### Raise Wages

The President of the United States, the Defense Commission and many leading citizens have repeatedly pointed out that adequate living standards are a first line of defense. To bring those who are underfed, ill clad and poorly housed to a decent living level will require industry to pay the largest wage increases possible. \* \* \*

Wages are already on the up trend; increases have been widespread in 1940. Average hourly earnings in manufacturing are up from 64 cents an hour in September 1939 to 67 cents in September 1940. In the Cleveland area alone, unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have increased buying power of members by more than \$1,130,000.

### Production Makes Wage Increases Possible

From 1937 to 1939, the factory worker's production per hour rose 11 per cent, but his wage per hour rose only 5 per cent (Labor Department figures. Wages are in terms of buying power, accounting for reduced living costs; production is in terms of quantity produced, not value). In key defense industries, wage increases have fallen far behind the worker's increased producing power. In the machine tool industry, the wage earner's yearly income rose only 2 per cent, but his yearly production rose 10 per cent. In chemicals, wages were up 5 per cent, production per worker up 17 per cent; in rubber tires, wages rose 9 per cent, production per workers 18 per cent. The worker today is producing enough to pay himself a larger wage increase than he has had.

Reports from 350 leading industrial corporations show that profits in the first nine months of 1940 have increased 42 per cent above the same months of 1939. These figures show that on the whole business firms are well able to pay higher wages this year.

### BEES CARRY WAR MAIL

It is reported from Chungking, capital of the Chinese government, that bees have been "enlisted" in the Chinese army. The Chinese are using the knowledge that as long as the same queen bee rules the hive it can be moved a distance of miles, and the bees will return to it. By microphotograph plans and messages are transcribed on tiny pieces of paper and sent through enemy areas attached to the bees. At the destination the message is deciphered with a microscope. The "bee mail" travels 30 to 40 miles an hour, the insect being almost invisible and safer than pigeons.



**SAN FRANCISCO  
JOINT COUNCIL  
OF  
TEAMSTERS**

President - John P. McLaughlin  
Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan

Office, 308 Labor Temple  
Tel. UNderhill 1127

Emblem of Teamsters  
Chauffeurs, Stablenmen and  
Helpers of America

## Hotel Workers No. 283

By ROGER P. DEENEY, Secretary

Local 283 had the first meeting in its new home at 61 Eddy street, Wednesday evening, November 20, and it proved very successful. We were very happy to have the pleasure of listening to Brother Cantu, of Local 110, who spoke before the regular order of business and explained his local's feeling in regard to the contract with Mannings' restaurants.

In our correspondence we received a letter from the State Federation of Bartenders and Culinary Workers regarding Sunday closing of bars, to which action this local is naturally opposed. A very fine letter from Local 551, Seattle, was read, advising us they had signed a three-year contract with the Seattle Hotelmen's Association, which includes seventy-seven hotels and apartment hotels, and with their eight independent contracts this gives them a total of eighty-five. We congratulate our sister local in Seattle on its success. A letter from the Bartenders' Union in San Mateo, in which was enclosed a ticket to their grand ball to be given December 21, was received, and a motion passed to purchase the ticket. Also received a letter from the American Guild of Variety Artists enclosing ten tickets for their performance at the Golden Gate Theater, November 29, to which the membership voted unanimously to reply that we are buying the tickets.

Our agreement with Local 14 of the Building Service International was read and explained in detail, after which much discussion followed, the membership expressing its full co-operation with this local in working out a just settlement of all jurisdictional matters.

We received a number of beautiful floral pieces and growing plants from members of the union, the officers, and from business firms, including Cochran's Palm Billiard Parlor, West Disinfectant Company, and the Flower Basket.

An election for trustee, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of one of our members, was held. William Wallace was elected by a tremendous majority.

Thanksgiving morning several of our members were cordially invited to attend the boxing show and good time held for the prisoners in San Quentin. Frank Carter, a prominent druggist, and referee of note, and one of our closest friends, was our host and the members were driven over the Golden Gate Bridge in company with Jack Dempsey and Lee Tracy, who officiated and gave their time to help make the day a greater success. The show was appreciated throughout every minute.

Local 283 is advancing rapidly in its task of reorganizing in the hotels, and is bringing in dozens of new members from workers on the job and accomplishing more each week in the protection of their rights. Our strength is growing daily and more consideration is given us by the employers as our work continues.

### VOTE FOR A. F. of L.

Employees of C. F. Rumpp and Sons, leather goods concern in Philadelphia, voted 135 to 89 to be represented in collective bargaining by the International Ladies' Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers' Union, A. F. of L. affiliate.

William W. Hansen - . . . . . Manager  
Dan F. McLaughlin - . . . . . President  
Geo. J. Amussen - . . . . . Secretary

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## Federation of Teachers, No. 61

By GRACE YOUNG, Secretary

Daniel J. O'Brien, vice-president of Local 61, is chairman of an interim committee on legislative proposals setup by the executive board of the California State Federation of Teachers. His committee will meet in Oakland on November 30, to continue the work begun at the annual convention of the Federation.

F. J. Lapeyri, financial secretary of Local 61, a reserve officer of the United States army, has been called for a year's service, beginning Monday, November 25. The treasurer is temporarily taking over his duties, but Mr. Coats is also our delegate to the Teachers' Central Council, and has many other interests, so we shall have to look for a new financial secretary.

The Friday evening session of the annual convention was devoted to discussion of "Education and National Defense," looked at from varying points of view. Dr. Ralph Fields, School of Education, Stanford University, was the main speaker and stressed the importance of facing facts if we are to defend "Our Educational Ramparts" in a time of crisis. "If we are to instill in students a willingness to die for democracy, we must first stimulate them to a realization of what democracy really is as a way of life rather than as a slogan." What can we, individually, do about it? "Be an outstanding teacher in our own field." "Living democratically in school." These were some of the sentences which we took with us as guiding posts in the coming struggle to make ours an education truly for democracy and to preserve democracy in education.

New officers of the California State Federation of Teachers were elected Saturday afternoon: President, Joel V. Berreman, Stanford University, Local 442, Palo Alto; vice-president, Gerald Strang, Local 456, Long Beach; secretary, Grace Young, Local 61, San Francisco; treasurer (re-elected), D'Aton Myers, Local 610, Glendale.

As in the national convention last summer, there was constant emphasis on closer and more active co-operation between the American Federation of Teachers and the American Federation of Labor, especially upon matters of organizational plans.

A sound film, prepared by the American Federation of Teachers, and graphically showing what has been done in the field of "Federal Aid to Education," was shown at the banquet on Friday evening. It may be made available to other unions interested in this matter.

Saturday morning was divided between study of the "California Teachers' Retirement System," presented by Ralph Nelson, actuary of the State Board of Education; a meeting of the college section of the Federation, and a business meeting.

The luncheon featured California's migrant education problem, presented by Robert Hardie, Farm Security Administration; snap shots and personal anecdotes of a nursery school head teacher in one of these camps—the one at Arvin—from Mary Ransburg; and views on the problem as a national one, as seen by the son of Congressman Toland.

But the one suggestion which seems most pertinent to all of us, in an infinite variety of situations, was one made by Ruth Dodds, regional vice-president when called upon to speak. "Someone once told me," she said, "that a person who thinks by the inch and talks by the yard is likely to be removed by the foot."

The American hierarchy of the Catholic Church was established in 1789, when the Holy See appointed John Carroll first bishop of the United States. Since then there have been more than 500 American bishops and archbishops.

## BACK WAGES PAID

At the completion of the first four months of a campaign to enforce the Fair Labor Standards act of 1938 in logging camps, sawmills, lumber manufacturing plants, and associated establishments, in 965 concerns back wages totaling \$650,097 were found due employees to bring their wages or overtime compensation up to the figure required by the law. Benefiting by this amount, a large part of which has already been paid, were 20,051. Many of these had been receiving wages averaging about 10 cents per hour and some were getting as low as a nickel.

## STATE CIVIL SERVICE

The State Personnel Board announces examinations for civil service ratings as follows: Women who have had experience as bookkeepers, auditors, timekeepers or pay roll clerks; seasonal work; applications to be filed by midnight of November 30; examination, December 14. Occupational therapist (supervision of occupational work in state institutions); applications by December 5; examination, December 12. Hospital attendants; applications by December 5; examination, December 19. Detailed information may be had from the Personnel Board, Sacramento, or its branch office in San Francisco.

## Sues Non-Union Magazines

Judge Knox, of the New York federal court, in mid-June granted a temporary restraining order against the publication of the number of "Life" containing a full-page likeness of Charley Chaplin as "The Dictator," in the film of that title, without permission of the film producers. Suit for a million dollars damages and a permanent restraining order was filed by Chaplin and his associates, and the editors and publishers of both "Time" and "Life" were named in the petition. While "The Dictator" was supposed to be a comedy, paradoxically it may turn out a tragedy to the publishers of "Life" and "Time."

Both "Time" and "Life" magazines are printed by the notoriously anti-union printing concern of R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company (Lakeside Press), Chicago, against whom a nation-wide campaign is being carried on by the Chicago printing trades unions. Each of the publications is on the "We Don't Patronize" lists of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor. The campaign has the indorsement of the American Federation of Labor. Members of organized labor are requested to refuse to patronize these two magazines until such time as they are printed under union conditions. Remember their non-union status when giving magazine subscriptions as Christmas presents—and choose one printed under union conditions.

## Cooks' Union News

By C. W. PILGRIM

There was no meeting of Cooks' Union No. 44 on Thursday, November 21, as that date was Thanksgiving Day, thus no business to report.

Christmas will soon be here, and for the next twenty days you and your women folks will go around shopping for things to give to your friends and kiddies; therefore, we draw a few matters to your attention: First, always ask to be waited on by a clerk wearing a union button. Insist on this, for it is very important; some clerks will tell you they belong to the union but have left their button on the working clothes they sent to the laundry; others will tell you a different story to account for not wearing their union emblem. You tell these workers that tale don't go and that if it is good enough to belong to a union it is good enough to be proud of the fact and show it by wearing the emblem.

Next, if you buy toys look for the label, "Made in the U. S. A."; then you can be sure you are not getting toys that have been made in any of the Nazi-dominated countries.

Again, if you buy clothes of any kind be sure to look for the label of the clothing workers; above all, be sure you don't buy any article that is put out by the Gantner & Mattern firm, whose workers are locked out. That firm puts out knitted goods, swim suits and sports wear; so be extra careful when you purchase any knitted goods.

Don't buy from street fakers—you will most likely get gypped for your pains.

Remember, you Culinary Workers, you earn your money under union conditions and you ask all other workers to eat only where your union house card is displayed in the front window of the restaurant. It is the solidarity of the workers that makes your conditions what they are (which are none too good), but they would be very much worse if you did not have the backing of the organized labor movement. Besides, it is up to you to set the example. Don't simply carry a union card and pay your dues regularly; be a union worker in everything that you do, twenty-four hours every day.

Don't give phony excuses; live up to the obligation that you took when you joined the labor movement. Do your best to make San Francisco a better city to live and work in. Don't forget that all the world is watching us—we are supposed to be the ones who "know how." Let's show the world we do "know how!"

Man—What's making you look so angry? Friend—Nothing much! I cut myself with a safety razor, burned myself with a safety match, and nearly got run over while reading a Safety First notice!



# 1941 CHRISTMAS TREASURE PLAN ACCOUNTS

DECEMBER 1, 1940

★

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